

### 3. State and MSA Tables

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In addition to the rectangular data file discussed in section 2, the *AIDS Public Information Data Set* contains tabular data by state and metropolitan area. These tables consist of frequency tables and 2-way cross tabulations of 8 variables extracted from CDC's national AIDS surveillance data set. They contain one set of tables for the entire United States, one set for each state, and one set for each MSA. All MSAs with 500,000 or more population are included in the data set. See Appendix B for a list of MSAs. The variables included in the tabular data are:

Variable	Description
<i>age</i>	Age group at diagnosis of the first AIDS-indicator condition
<i>categ</i>	Indicates which of the CDC AIDS case revisions the patient meets
<i>dth_hyr</i>	Half-year of death for patients reported dead
<i>dx_hyr</i>	Half-year of diagnosis of first AIDS-indicator condition
<i>ent_hyr</i>	Half-year in which CDC first received information about the case
<i>exposure</i>	Mode of exposure to HIV
<i>race</i>	Race of patient
<i>sex</i>	Sex of patient
<i>location</i>	State, MSA, or entire United States

The values used for the variables are printed below.

#### Age

This variable contains the patient's age when he or she was first diagnosed with an AIDS-indicator condition. Ages printed in the documentation file are grouped as follows:

0 – 1  
1 – 12  
13 – 19  
20 – 29  
30 – 39  
40 – 49  
50 – 59  
60 +

#### Categ

This variable reflects revision made to the CDC surveillance definition for AIDS. Only cases meeting the current (1993) surveillance definition are included in the data set. *Categ*

indicates whether the patient also meets the pre-1985, 1985, or 1987 surveillance definition, and whether the diagnosis, if it meets the 1987 or 1993 definition, was definitive or presumptive. Cases that meet more than one of these surveillance definitions are classified into the definition category listed first. For more information about the 1993 definition, see *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, December 18, 1992, Recommendations and Reports.

- 1 = Case meets the pre-1985 surveillance definition
- 2 = Case meets the 1985 surveillance definition
- 3 = Case meets the 1987 surveillance definition and was diagnosed definitively
- 4 = Case meets the 1987 surveillance definition and was diagnosed presumptively
- 5 = Case meets the 1993 surveillance definition: pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, and/or cervical cancer (definitive diagnosis)
- 6 = Case meets the 1993 surveillance definition: pulmonary tuberculosis and/or recurrent pneumonia (presumptive diagnosis)
- 7 = Cases meets the 1993 surveillance definition: severe HIV-related immunosuppression

## Dth\_hyr

For patients whose death has been reported to CDC, this variable contains the half-year of death. The first two numbers indicate the year; the second two indicate the first or second half of that year. For example, the value “8802” indicates that the patient died in the second half of 1988. Patients whose death has been reported to CDC, but whose date of death is unknown are coded as “9999.”

## Dx\_hyr

This variable contains the half-year in which the first AIDS-indicator condition was diagnosed. The first two numbers indicate the year; the second two indicate the first or second half of that year.

## Ent\_hyr

This variable contains the half-year in which CDC received the case report. The first two numbers indicate the year; the second two indicate the first or second half of that year.

## Exposure

For surveillance purposes, AIDS cases are counted only once in a hierarchy of exposure categories. Persons with more than one reported mode of exposure to HIV are classified in

the exposure category listed first in the hierarchy, except for men with both a history of sexual contact with other men and injecting drug use. They make up a separate exposure category.

“Men who have sex with men” cases include men who report sexual contact with other men (i.e., homosexual contact) and men who report sexual contact with both men and women (i.e., bisexual contact). “Heterosexual contact” cases are in persons who report specific heterosexual contact with a person with, or at increased risk for, HIV infection (e.g., an injecting drug user).

Adults/adolescents born, or who had sex with someone born, in a country where heterosexual transmission was believed to be the predominant mode of HIV transmission (formerly classified as Pattern-II countries by the World Health Organization) are no longer classified as having heterosexually acquired AIDS. Similar to case reports for other persons who are reported without behavioral or transfusion risks for HIV, these reports are now classified (in the absence of other risk information which would classify them into another exposure category) as “no risk reported or identified” (see *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, March 11, 1994). Children whose mother was born, or whose mother had sex with someone born, in a Pattern-II country are now classified (in the absence of other risk information which would classify them into another exposure category) as “Mother with/at risk for HIV infection: has HIV infection, risk not specified.”

“Risk not reported or identified” cases are in persons with no reported history of exposure to HIV through any of the routes listed in the hierarchy of exposure categories. Risk not reported or identified cases include persons who are currently under investigation by local health department officials; persons whose exposure history is incomplete because they died, declined to be interviewed, or were lost to follow-up; and persons who were interviewed or for whom other follow-up information was available and no exposure mode was identified. Persons who have an exposure mode identified at the time of follow-up are reclassified into the appropriate exposure category.

- 01 = Men who have sex with men
- 02 = Injecting drug use
- 03 = Men who have sex with men and inject drugs
- 04 = Adult/adolescent hemophilia/coagulation disorder
- 05 = Heterosexual contact with a person with, or at increased risk for, HIV infection
- 07 = Adult/adolescent receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue
- 08 = Adult/adolescent risk not reported or identified
- 09 = Pediatric hemophilia/coagulation disorder
- 10 = Mother with, or at risk for, HIV infection
- 11 = Pediatric receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue
- 12 = Pediatric risk not reported or identified

## Race

- 1 = White (not Hispanic)
- 2 = Black (not Hispanic)
- 3 = Hispanic
- 4 = Asian/Pacific Islander
- 5 = American Indian/Alaskan Native
- 9 = Unknown

## Sex

- 1 = Male
- 2 = Female

## Small Cell Restriction

In accordance with CDC guidelines on protecting confidentiality and with an agreement made with state and local health departments for release of these data, entries whose value is 5 or less are not included in the tables. In addition, the *AIDS Public Information Data Set* software allows you to combine data from more than one state or MSA, in either separate or aggregate form. If you select the aggregate option, each count may be off by an amount equal to 5 times the number of states/MSAs aggregated. For example, if you select data from California, Washington State, and Oregon, each count may be off by as many as 15 cases (5 times the number of states, in this case 3). All MSAs with 500,000 or more population (according to the latest available U.S. Bureau of Census estimates) are included in the data set.